Long a few days after the departure of Maj. Grav with his command.

Maj. Robbins's detachment as a part of

MOVING TO THE RELIEF of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. It re- than sufficient quantities to have kept the mained with the Second Brigade until brigade in constant supply. March 1, when it rejoined the regiment at

On Jan. 9 the regiment, commanded by Maj. Gray, reported to Col. Boone, of the 24th Ky., under whose command it participated in several sconting expeditions, in which Capt. Van Atwerp and Lieut. Chas. T. Hudson signally distinguished them-

"Capt. Van Antwerp, in an official report, 174 wounded, and 73 missing; total, 12 said: 'I cannot speak in too high terms of officers and 276 men." Lieut. Hudson; his coolness, daring and bravery are unsurpassed.'



GRN. WM. B. SIPES.

"On March 29 the regiment left camp at Etowah, went to Chattanooga, and thence by rail to Nashville, arriving on the 31st, where it went into camp and was quickly remounted and equipped; and on April 14, over 800 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. Park, marched to Columbia, Tenn."

In speaking of the 4th U.S. Cav., Vale

"After arduous and continued duty in west Tennessee and north Mississippi, though without marked incident, the 4th U. S. returned to the Department of the Cumberland, arriving at Nashville March 19. It was here immediately remounted and equipped for active service in the front | for the clerks."

On March 22 the 7th Pa., with every company full to the maximum, reached Nashville from Pennsylvania, was quickly

MOUNTED AND EQUIPPED for the field, and early in April joined the

rendezvous camp at Columbia, Tenn. On my acquittal of the charge of disobedience of orders I reported to Gen. Kenner Garrard, at Huntsville, Ala., who had succeeded Gen. Crook in the command of

the division, and was at once ordered to assume command of my old brigade. the brigade staff, Orderlies and provost- mother died about a year ago. guard, and the bands of the 4th Mich, and 4th U. S., with a few officers and men who

had arrived from the rear to join their The Saber Brigade was badly scattered, vania, and the brigade commander and his

staff in Tennessee. Two days after reporting to Gen. Garrard I received orders from Gen. Stanley, Chief of Cavalry, to proceed at once to Ringgold and assume command of the cav-

alry at the front.



GEN. D. A. MURRAY.

At Ringgold I found the "new men" of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio, and several other regiments, the "old men" having re-enlisted and gone home on "veteran furlough," Their camp lay at the foot of Taylor's Ridge, from the summit of which the rebel pickers looked down upon us. The morning after my arrival I connected our picket-line and

TOOK POSSESSION

of the ridge, and then kept the command on the alert by cutting off and capturing several of the enemy's pickets. In a few weeks the veteran regiments

commenced to return, and I was ordered to organize the Third Division, to be comlist of the regiments to be assigned to it. I organized three brigades, assigning the three senior Colonels to the command.

On the return of Col. Long with his regiment, the 4th Ohio, he assumed command of his brigade, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio. I turned over the command of the Third was ready to again do good service for

GUR COUNTRY AND OUR FLAG. Before entering on the Atlanta campaign, I will give the following short summary of our past work, from Vale, page 264:



GEN. ELI LONG.

numerous expeditions of detached portions had marched 3,489 miles; it had been under the enemy's fire as an organization, counting the great battles of Stone River and Chickamanga as one each, on 50 different occasions; had fought 24 engagements worthy the name of battles; had delivered 15 strictly saber charges.

"It had captured six pieces of artillery 2,669 prisoners, when acting independently, and in conjunction with the other brigades of the division, over 1,100 more, making a Long's Brigade joined Gen. Sherman's army, total of 3,769, besides wagons, mules, horses, and provisions from the enemy in more

> "It had killed of the enemy in battle 657 and wounded 773 known, besides the large number of killed and wounded who not falling into our hands could not even be estimated.

> "It had been gloriously victorious in every encounter but one, and on that occasion had morale of the men as good as a victory.

> withdrawn in such good order as made the "It had never been repulsed in a saber charge! Its total casualties were 60 killed,

## A Shrewd Churchman,

[Tid-Bits.] In a small town in the Midlands there is a rich congregation that is not characterized by

lavish liberality. Time after time the minister had vainly appealed to his people to contribute more generously to the funds of the church. The members would, indeed, give something, but it was nearly always the smallest silver coin of the realm that was placed on the plate.

A shrewd Scotchman who had recently come to the place and joined the church was not long in noticing this state of affairs, and a remedy soon suggested itself to his practical

"I tell you what," he said to one of the officials, "if you mak' me treasurer I engage to double the collections in three months. His offer was promptly accepted, and sure enough the collection began to increase, until by the time he had stated they were nearly twice as much as formerly.

"How have you managed it, Mr. Sandyman?" said the pastor to him one day. "It's a great secret, returned the canny Scot, but I'll tell you in confidence. The folk I saw maistly gave threepenny bitts. Weel, when I get the meney every Sabbath evening I carefully picked out the sma' coins and put them by. Noo, as there's only a limited number of threepenny pieces in a little place like this, and as I have maist of them at present under lock and key, the folk mann give sixpences at least instead. See, that's why the collections are doubled."

## Boomers Outwitted by a Girl.

[Chicago Tribune.] A little girl about 14 years old came through the jam of teams and horses near the booths at Arkansas City, dismounted, and tied her horse to the hedge. Going to a coffee stand she procured a tray and two cups of coffee, and started for the dense throng of men about the booths, new at least 50 deep. At the outer edge her piping voice was heard saying:

"Please make way, gentlemen, I have lunch She slowly made her way between the Strip-Early in April it marched to Columbia pers until sho reached the magical circle markand joined the rendevous camp at that ed by barb wire. The stolid soldiers on guard refused her entreaties, but when she said Col. Gallagher (Chief Clerk) wanted his lunch she

was admitted ahead of the four lines hold in check. Walking up to the first desk she put down her load and said: "I am an orphan, and, therefore, am the head of my family. I want to register." The men gathered about looked upon this proceeding with glowering faces until a great

bulking fellow in the crowd out: "Bully for the little gal!" Then a hearty shout went up from the men whom she had so clearly outwitted, and she received her certificate and proudly held it aloft as she passed out to her waiting horse. Her name is Cora Wiley, from Sedg-All that I could find of it was a part of wick County, an orphan, whose widowed

## Thimble Rigging. [London Tid-Bits.]

During a little pedestrian trip a gentleman came unexpectedly upon a country race-course, and on one portion of the ground found a the 4th Regulars in Mississippi, the 4th thimblerig establishment in full work. Not-Mich, in Georgia, the 7th Pa. in Pennsyl- | withstanding the remonstrances of his companion, the gentleman, who was a bit of a madcap, insisted on watching the game. "Now, would the gentleman like to wager a

> "Yes," was the reply. The money was on both sides deposited, and the pedestrian lifting up the thimble, pointed

> out the required pea and took the stakes. A second bet, "double or quits," ended, to the surprise of the expert, in the same result. Then a third wager, "a pound or nothing," steadied the nerves of the loser, and the trick was accomplished with great caution. The gentleman fifted up a thimble and showed the pea, at the same time pocketing the stake. "S'help me," etc. "I didn't put it there!"

exclaimed the bewildered artist. "No, but I always carry my own pea," rejoined the man who had come out right as he went on his way with his spoils of war.

## From the Hawville Clarion. [Puck.]

At the regular meeting of the Literary Society, last Wednesday night, the subject of debate, "Resolved, That the Average Greek Citizen of the Time of Pericles was Fitted by Education and Culture to Enter the Best Society of Our Booming Little City," was decided in the affirmative.

During the evening certain anonymous persons persisted in hanging their heads in at the open windows and indulging in uncalledfor criticisms, and this continued till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the Rev. Mr. Harps, who was one of the judges of debate, suddenly whipped out the revolver which was presented to him last Christmas by his Sabbathschool class of young ladies, and fired with such excellent aim that the bullet nipped off the lobe of one of the rowdies' ears, after which no further remarks were heard from that source. With the exception of this incident a lovely time was had during the entire evening.

## Editorial Inspiration in Missouri.

[Kansas City Journal.] Now doth the rural editor lay his weary pen aside after inditing a leader on "What Shall We Do with Our Gold?" and hieth him to the bosom of his family. On his way he passeth the manded by Gen. Kilpatrick, receiving a market place, where he espieth many portly watermelons, and longeth to cool his fevered face in the sugary depths thereof. He searches his pockets, hoping that he may discover a shekel of silver, or peradventure a dime, whereby his curenbitaceous hopes may end in fruition, but findeth none. He loudly bewalleth the stringency of the times, and meditateth an editorial upon the monetary situation, which shall be Division to Col. Eli Murray, of the 3d Ky. double leaded. He pondereth long and deeply, Cav., and proceeded to Columb a, Tenn., and in his next issue craftily offereth a six where, as heretofore shown, my three old | months' subscription for the largest 'melon to regiments had already arrived; and in a be left at his sauctum, when, lo! in two days very few days the reunited Saber Brigade | the office is filled with the fruit, and he rejoiceth as one whose cup runneth over, while his wife preserveth the rinds for many days.

> Something Wrong. The friend who moved into the country when the Spring was young had to leave his house behind him, as he hadn't a shawl strap large enough to go around it, and so he asked a friendly neighbor to "keep an eye on it." and | played with by a woman." report if anything went wrong. A day or two ago he received the following from the friendly neighbor: "I made a thorough examination of your house yesterday, and for the first time discovered something wrong. It may not be well to mention it to your wife until you have made further investigation, because it might worry her, and it is possible that it may not turn out so seriously as at first appears. I found that the large clock on the second floor was wrong about four hours and seven minutes. Everything else is in good order." Our friend contends that it is as well to kill a man as to scare him to death, and has mailed the friendly neighbor a lot of documents treating of the

## financial question, in an effort to get even. Empty Stomachs the Safer in Battle.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Surg.-Gen. Sternberg, of the Army, and Dr. A. C. Bernays, of St. Louis, had flocked together and were discussing gunshot wounds in the lower part of the body. Dr. Bernays greatly interested Surg.-Gen. Sternberg by a proposition he laid down that when a man is shot in the abdomen shortly after eating a hearty meal the danger is much greater. "A case of that kind should be operated upon in every instance," said Dr. Bernays. "If the bowels are empty, or nearly so, the same wound may be treated without operation."

"Applying that theory to soldiers?" remarked the Surgeon-General tentatively. N. Y. "I would say they ought to do their fighting before breakfast," put in the specialist. Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.



I was determined to die. I had just learned that Amelia had deliberately, heartlessly jilted me, and life having no further charms there was nothing left for me but death. I was young, very young, and, in my desperation, I thought of nothing but the different modes of

My first impulse was to blow my brains out on Henrietta's door-step (I think her name was Henrietta), but then I reflected that that would make such a talk and the heartless minx would

must be no noise. The wounded bird hides its agony beneath the blades of grass. I shall do likewise; I shall die in a quiet nook, alone, unseen, forgotten." Then I took the train and went into the country. At 9:30 in the evening I arrived at a

"What will you take, sir?" asked a waitergirl, whom I after remembered as being extremely pretty, though I did not observe that | the result of our emotions. fact in my agitation.



How I Would Do lt.

I had no appetite; I went to bed; I slept, it is true, but my dreams were stormy, for I seemed to see Amelia (or Henrietta, I forget which was her name) passing and repassing me, and always, leaning on my rival's arm. I doubled my fist, struck out manfully, and dealt a stunning blow against the wall, or the bedpost, or the marble-topped table which stood near. When I got up next morning I was black and

blue, but that did not trouble me. What did it matter, as I was so soon to die? My first object was to procure a rope. I had imagined that when a man wishes to hang him- Peace in Indiana. You don't know, of course. self nothing is more simple than to get the and the drummer looked as if he were very bering the sorrow and sacrifice that paid for rope, but now I found out my mistake. I

searched in vain for hours, and the pretty waiter-girl watched me in amazement. At last I set out with a length of hemp in my pocket, and walked with a leisurely air to a spot to die in, because I had often come here to think upon my love, and it seemed the proper

place in which to end my misery. As I walked I thought of the false one, and mentally execrated her. Then I took out my rope, measured it, tested its strength, and decided that it was not the article I would have chosen for the purpose; it seemed short and hardly strong enough. I was annoyed by the discovery, and my

vexation increased when I arrived at the chosen spot, a cool, shady nook, embowered by foliage. A man, standing with his back toward me, was busily engaged in fastening a stout rope to an overhanging branch-the very branch which I should have chosen.

"What are you doing?" I shouted. "What business is it of yours?" replied the man, turning round. "Do you think I don't know what you mean

to do?" I asked with some bitterness, though crown he could find the pea?" remarked the proud of my astuteness. "Well, and if I choose to kill myself, that is no one's concern but my own," he said.

I looked at him curiously. He was very young, and had frank, guileless eyes and a pale, sensitive face. I recognized in him a victim of unhappy love.

"You wish to kill yourself-for a piece of folly," I said, disdainfully. "Sir!" he cried. "Let me give you a little advice. Leave



"WELL, IF I CHOOSE TO KILL MYSELF!

better one than mine), and go back to your home. You will thank me some day." He shook his head with a determined air. "I want to die, and am going to hang myself," he said. "And when you are swinging, and it is too

late to change your mind, you will be sorry," I insisted; but he looked at me earnestly, and answered: "You talk because you do not know. You do not understand my suffering.

"I can imagine it, my friend," "No, indeed, you cannot imagine how beautiful she is, nor how I adore her! You have no idea what I have suffered through her cruelty.

Listen, and I will you my story." He told it, and I was astonished by its resemblance to my own case. What a strange pincidence our meeting was! Noticing my silence, he exclaimed:

"You are thoughtful! You recognize that I am right. There is nothing for me but death," and he turned again to the rope. "Not at all-I do not agree with you in the

least," I cried. I did not like to appear like a weathercock, and besides I was interested in my young friend. "There is nothing in your history to justify your killing yourself," I continued; you are not the first man who has been

"No weman was ever loved so well at that one was." he exclaimed. "Ah, yes," I said.

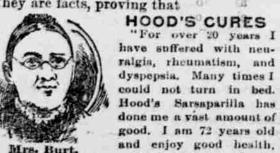
"No, none," he repeated.

We contradicted each other several times on this point, and at last I said: "Well, you can find another woman." "There is not another like her," he answered; none so beautiful, so adorable, so cruel."

## Testimonials

"Indeed, I know of one," I murmured

We publish are not purchased nor written up in our office, nor from our employes. They are facts, proving that HOOD'S CURES



have suffered with neuraigis, rheumatism, and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a vast amount of good. I am 72 years old

and enjoy good health. which I attribute to Hood's E. M. BURT, W. Kendall, Be sure to get HOOD'S.

"No, you do not." "You do not!" 16

Again we contradicted each other, and after pause, I began giving him some more advice. As I talked my remarks sounded so appropriate, and my argument so profound, that I grew quite interested in my own eloquence. "You feel al! that you say now," I said, in conclusion, "but in a month or two months at the latest, you will see things in a different light. It would be worth your while to wait and see if I am not right, Besides, what good will it do for you to die? Either your fair one

has a heart or she has none. If she has one "-

"She has no heart all!" he cried. "Of course she has none; and when she hears of your death on her account she will feel flattered and pleased. Nothing delights a heartless woman so much as knowing that a fool has committed suicide for her sake. And what do you think your other friends will say? 'We never thought he was such a donkey!' That "No, no!" I said with great dignity, "there will be your funeral oration."

The young man listened to my words in silence, then, after a pause, threw himself into "Do as you please with me," he cried. "I give myself up to your guidance.'

"I will take you to lunch." I replied eagerly, for I was conscious of an aching void within. We returned to the hotel, ordered a delicious meal, and sat down with tremendous appetites, When our first pangs had subsided, and we

sat looking at each other over our wine-glasses, | verse. my friend heaved a sigh of gratitude and ex-"Suppose I had not happened to meet you!" I smiled with a superior air and thought to myself, "Suppose I had not happened to meet

him!" And, indeed, the arguments that I had used to change his mind were so convincing that I had renounced all thoughts of suicide. "What fortunate change brought you across my path?" persisted my unconscious benefactor. "What the dence made you go into the woods at that hour of the day?"

I could not help blushing at this question. "You will hardly believe me," I stammered, but I went there with the intention of hanging myself." My companion stared at me incredulously,

then broke into a ringing laugh. "Perhaps it was about a woman!" he shouted, "Ha! ha! That would be a good joke! We are not dead yet, my ladies; we are on our flag the stars are alike significant to very much alive. Let us drink to each other, the fact that we believe in civil equality, my friend," And we clinked our glasses merrily .- Translated from the French for The Club by I.

Smithson.

A FINE LAW POINT. An Indiana Judge Decides What is Larceny and What is Trespass. [Detroit Free Press.]

et Do you know anything about law?" nonchalantly remarked the drummer to the postal

"No," replied the innocent. "Well, ignorance of the law is no excuse," laughed the drummer; "but that is not what our American liberties we now enjoy. corn from the stalk or potatoes from the hill he resentment, true patriotism, humanity, zeal, can only be held for trespass, but if the property becomes detached from the realty and clump of woods near by. I had chosen this is then taken, he may be held for larceny, and larceny is a serious offense."

The clerk nodded as if he knew perfectly the difference between realty and larceny. "Last week," continued the drummer, "I was in that State, and one afternoon I dropped into a Justice's court, where a man was being examined for sealing a bag of potatoes. The Justice was a new one, the prisoner was an old offender, and the crowd in the room seemed anxious to see how the novice was going to deport himself on his first case. They also wanted to see the prisoner get a dose that he deserved, for they had all suffered by him, and not a few bets were laid that the new Squire couldn't do any better with the law than his predecessors had done. It was a clear case against the prisoner, for the owner of the potatoes had chased him out of the field, seen him throw the bag over the fence, get over after it, pick it up and disappear in the woods adjoining, but could not capture the thief, as he was old and lame. The prisoner was smiling, for the trespass penalty was light, and he had been caught but once." "Come to the point, will you?" kindly sug-

gested the clerk. "By and by," responded the drummer. "The case being as I have stated, and the learned Justice having heard the testimony, to the surprise and pleasure of everybody except the thief, held the prisoner for larceny, for, said he, 'While it is trespass to steal potatoes from the hill, it is larceny to steal them when they your rope there (I noticed that it was a much | are separated from the realty, and I hold that it was trespass until he threw them over the fence and separated them from the realty; then when he picked them up again, on the far side of the fence, the offense became larceny, and I shall hold the prisoner for larceny.'

"Whether it was good law or not," concluded the drummer, "I am not here to say, but it went just the same, and it paralyzed the prisoner.

The Small-Change Pocket. "A 'congress to abolish the small-change pocket' would be an appropriate way in which to wind up the series of meetings under President Bonney," remarked a sad-eyed man to a Baltimore Herald reporter. "There is nothing in the world that tends more in the direction of profligate expenditures. The Sherman law has had the major part of the burden of hard times laid upon its shoulders, but no greater evil to the prosperity and financial welldoing of humanity exists to-day than the little receptacle on the right-hand side of a man's coat, where the stray nickels, dimes, quarters, and halves find their way when a large bill is changed. From the moment the coins drop into the pocket they might as well be charged up to dead loss, for the owner loses their identity right then and there, so far as value is concerned. It is so easy, when passing along through the streets, in the shops, or the many places where there are opportunities to spend small money in little driblets, to dip into this pocket, and it is cleaned out before one has any notion of it. To the change-pocket also pire State of the South; by the fields of cotton I lay the blame, to a considerable extent, of the increase in the drink habit. Many a man has indulged himself in a cocktail simply because he had the price so handy, whereas had he kept | entrance to your humble dwelling-place; by it in a purse he might have thought twice before drinking. I might go on enumerating whose sweetness fills the heart with joy; by the evils growing out of the small-changepocket system, but I have told enough to show that the time has arrived to take up the cudgel against it and begin the crusade for its abolish-

Saving Trouble.

asked one desperado of another. "We want to avoid noise and publicity as far as possible." "That's all right," was the answer. "I've got it fixed." · How?"

"We'll wait until the Pullman porter gets through with the passengers and then we'll rob him."

The Mexican Pension Bill. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you give us the general feeling at that time in regard to the passage of the bill that granted a service pension to the soldiers of the Mexican war? By this I mean what did the leading papers throughout the country say about it?

by which it passed Congress. Give us the

Congress.-WM. F. GATES, 26th Congressional District, Willimantie, Conn. The Mexican War Pension Bill was under consideration by Congress for several sessions, sometimes in connection with the dependent pension bill, and afterward by itself. The bill finally passed the Senate, without division. July 12, 1886, and was sent to the House, which referred it to the Committee on Pensions, which held it antil the next session, Jan.

it were Bennett, Bragg, and Storm, Democrats, and Boutelle and Parker, Republicans. It was approved Jan. 29. The press of the country generally favored the bill, and the Southern press was particularly strenuous for it. The general sentiment was that the Mexican soldiers by their services had not only upheld the honor of the country, but these services have been instrumental in acquiring for us a large area of terthat had been accorded to soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812.-EDITOR NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE.



liberties. We have in this banner a history second to none in the world, and under this flag bravest of men and strongest of armies have fought for the freedom we now enjoy.

From the day our grand country was liberated from the oppressor to the present all nations of the globe have been compelled to respect our flag and honor our noble men, until now it is the acknowledged emblem of Republican principles throughout the entire uni-

Switzerland may be an older Republic than ours, but her defense has ever been the mountains that protect her from a hundred thrones that would eagerly and swiftly destroy the Republican liberties she now enjoys. But our noble and grand Columbia lifts her proud escutcheon on high, and none dare insult our flag or dishonor our men.

In the original flag there were but 13 stars, but now, instead of only 13 stars, many stars decorate the blue field of our National em-These stars have been denominated by a

writer as "the stars of the morning; for it is morning time in the history of Republics; an era when civil rights are ledged in the hands of the masses, and not claimed as a heredity by a few." In the heavens above us there may be a dif-

ference in the luminous heavenly bodies, but charity and unity.

In our flag three colors are linked together, "the red, white and blue." What are these colors emblematical of? Red has long been an emblem of danger, of war, and of blood. But is this applicable to our country? We are a Nation of peace, and desirous of being at peace with all nations; yet from end to end of our flag run these scarlet lines, that are symbolical of the spirit and meaning or principles of our Nation and significant to the end that our homes will be protected and our liberties will be defended and our Nation will be preserved when assailed. These scarlet lines are emblems of suffering and the blood that paid

I am here for. I want to tell you of a fine law | The cost! Ob, how great! But our freedom point I recently saw decided by a Justice of the and National liberties are great, and we can never look upon this banner without remem sorry for the clerk, "so I'll tell you that the law | these cherished sujoyments, and no better emin Indiana is if a man steals fruit from the tree, | blem could be devised by man. Here we find

and devotion for the country we love. White is an emblem of purity, and our bauner would not be complete without it. The white folds in our flag are there to symbolize protection, pure laws, justice to all men, freedom to our people, and equality to man in whatever station. All Nature's works are pure. The firmament above us is pure. Our governing laws should be pure, and the Union demands that "our polls shall be pure." May crime, be it of what nature, never soil our flag. The blue in our flag, as we all know, is the emblem of true patriotism. The heavens above as are blue; that great dome over all the earth is a mysterious fixture. That great expanse

Is this Legal or Right? was born in Germany, and he became a citizen of this country. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer in Co. B, 9th N. Y. H. A., to serve three years or during the war. He was then 44 years of age. In January, 1865, he was suant to orders from the War Department, and assigned to Co. A. 11th Reg't. July 25, 1865, he was discharged by reason of General Orders. | completing and commissioning vessels begun On his discharge is written in red ink and un- under his predecessor. derscored: "He was a good and faithful sol-

dier." Original, No. 259,475), to commence on July 26, around vessel our Navy has ever possessed. The 1865, and \$8 a month from April 3, 1884, for 2,000-ton Detroit, with her gratifying gain on hernia. Max died Dec. 17, 1888. During his | the stipulated speed and her rapid-fire armaabsence from his home here in defense of the ment, is on regular station duty, and before the flag of his adopted country, his wife, with seven | end of the year her two sister ships, the Montminor children, by industry and economy gomery and the Marblehead, will have had their characteristic of the Germans, managed to sup- | trials. port and keep the family together. At the death of her husband, and after several months also a great success in speed, is a member of delay, she was granted a widow's pension of the North Atlantic Squadron, while her sister \$12 a month, which, with the little home she | ship, the Castine, which made so remarkable a occupied, gave her a comfortable living. Under record on her recent trial run, can soon be put date of Sept. 6, 1893, at a time in her advanced | to routine service. years when she most needs it, an order comes from the Commissioner of Pensions suspending her pension by reason of a clerical error in the | than the Chicago, is awaiting her trial. The

Pension Office granting it, and giving her 60 | Columbia, the fastest flyer among our cruisers, days to establash her claim. Is it in conformity with the laws of the circumference of the globe, is also awaiting United States, and with the sentiment of the trial, and this magnificent 7,300-ton vessel is people, to grant pensions to widows whose husbands were in the Mexican war and afterward went into the war of the rebellion to destroy this Government and its flag, and to suspend pensions to widows whose husbands gave up | sea, has all of her diagonal armor completed nome and its comforts, health, and life itself in | and the barbets well advanced. defense of our glorious Union in a war of which in comparison the Mexican war is not worthy of mention ?- Russell Johnson, 89th | The Oregon, which makes up the trio, is 70 per

Ill., Ontario, N. Y. New Form of Marriage Service. A Justice of the Peace in Sandersville, Ga., being called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, is accused of concluding with: "By the authority vested in me as an officer of the State of Georgia, which is sometimes called the Emthat lie spread out in snowy whiteness around us; by the howl of the coon dog and the gourdvine, whose clinging tendrils will shade the the red and luscious heart of the watermelon, the heavens and earth, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife."

Eva Mann Marries Again.

"How will we go through this train?" bogus-baby scandal, has been married for the portant harbor-defenders—three of them being ing-house at No. 337 West Twenty-ninth street, ment-will be added to the service in 1894. in New York. Her suit for her dower share in before the Supreme Court, the Surrogate hav- of next year. ing decided that she was the wife of Joshua Mann, and, therefore, not the widow of Mr. Hamilton.

The New South and the World's Fair. No section of the country, East, North or West, staking a greater interest in the World's Fair at resent than that portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, and typical Southerners, easily dislinguishable in the immense throng by the graceful military bearing of the gentlemen and the rare beauty of the ladies, are to be met in great numbers Give us the yea and may vote, if it was so taken, on the Exposition grounds, in the corridors of the leading hotels and at the various social gatherings salient points in the speeches of members of in the World's Fair City. To a large extent the success of the Fair depends

upon the Southern people; the Board of Managers expect hundreds of thousands of people from south of the Ohio River to attend the Exposition, and from present indications they will not be disappointed. The railroads are making extensive preparations to take care of the people, and their comfort en route is fully assured. The Big Four Route, which is the only line making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of the E. T. V. & G., Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Kentucky Central Ry. and Chesapeake &

17, 1887. On motion of Representative Eldridge. Ohio Ry., naturally forms the popular outlet for Southern travel, and to accommodate the business the rules were suspended by a vote of 248 to 5, and the bill was passed. Those voting against five elegant vestibuled trains, with parlor-cars, sleeping-cars, dining-cars and elegant coaches are run daily from Cincinnati to Chicago, stopping at Midway Plaisance, the Main Entrance to the World's Fair, 60th St., Hyde Park, 51st St., 39th St., 22d St., and running into the new 12th St. Station on the Lake Front. All the World's Fair hotels and boarding-houses are located adjacent to the Big Four stations, and passengers via this popular line avoid the long, tiresome transfer across the city necessary by all other lines from Cincinnati. There is positively no other line landing passengers at the stations named, and as it affords in addition ritory. It was represented that they were all to the comfort and convenience a great saving of aged men, and deserved the same treatment time and expense, all the people of the South who sure to ask for tickets via the Big Four Route.

For full information address D. B. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

This banner is the emblem of our American | studded with stars, and what we call the sky, is a scene grand to look upon, and nothing of more grandeur can we behold. From this we have selected an emblem to represent true patriotism and the exalted principles of the American people. Our Army is clothed in blue, and our National emblem with the blue field signifies that our great Commonwealth is, and will continue, true to the welfare of the

We honor the memory of those who have defended our liberties and sacrificed their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of our noble flag, which now floats over the freest and best land in all the

Truly we have a goodly heritage, and over all the one flag waves, and the stars in this flag beam with promises of future glory and freedom to all mankind. How comforting and safe we feel when we know that the "Star Spangled Banner" is unfurled unto the breeze, and nothing can thrill the patriotic more than to behold the waving folds of our National emblem as it floats out from the house-tops, portraying in bright colors, seemingly, the words: Protection to all who honor my country-

The author of our National lyric fully realized the true meaning of our National emblem when he composed this famous song. It was just before the bombardment of Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1814, that Mr. Francis S. Key, accompanied by another gentleman, were commissioned to go on board a British vessel, to request the release of a Dr. Beans, who was highly esteemed, and who had been taken a prisoner by the British, and carried on board the British vessel. The request was granted, but the three Americans were detained on board, because of the coming attack on Baltimore. The furious attack was made on Fort Henry. The darkness were on interminably; the roar of the guns made the night tremble, and the flashes at their discharge threw a lurid gleam acress the water. The fort did not reply, and none could tell whether the American flag was still flying in its place. The dawn was anxiously awaited, and walking up and down the deck of the vessel, Mr. Key composed the song which has had a National acceptance.

Mr. Key that our flag was still there. The long | Mention The National Tribune. suspense was passed and our country had a possession of great value. The three friends went ashore and the British vessel sailed away. Since then every part of our country has known and sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," and no doubt fully realize the fact that the American flag doth wave o'er the land of freedom and the homes of the brave. Then, let this banner wave over a strong,

as the days, weeks, months, and years go by, may the principles of our grand Union be remembered and observed by her people, and forever may Old Glory wave over the land of free-"Oh, beautiful flag, flag of the free, Happy our homes, shielded by thees Oh, beautiful flag, flag of the brave,

Long may thy stars triumph and wave

united, sober, and patriotic people forever, and

THE NEW NAVY.

Over the land, over the sea, Beautiful flag of liberty."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Max Rouch | The Notable Additions Made This Year and the Promise of 1894. Secretary Herbert's forthcoming report will not need to dwell much on any new construction begun since he assumed control of naval affairs. Congress at the last session provided for three transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, pur- | gunboats and a submarine boat, but there have been delays in regard to these. The Secretary, J.C. MASON, P.O. Box 3179, New York City. however, will be able to note good progress in

The great 8,150-ton armored cruiser New York, with her 21 knots and her fine battery, He was granted a pension of \$4 a month | is at last in service, and is by far the finest all-

The Bath-built 1,050-ton gunboat Machias,

On the Pacific Coast the fine 5,500-ton protected cruiser Olympia, a thousand tons larger and with a steaming radius that exceeds the promised for Jan. 15.

ginning with the big battle-ships, we find that the Indiana, the first of them to be ready for The Massachusetts, her sister ship, is only about one month behind her in construction. cent, completed, the outside plating being on,

There are other vessels coming along. Be

with work in progress upon her turrets. She will be ready next Autumn. The Minneapolis, a sister ship of the Columbia, has four-fifths of her hull work completed,

and her machinery well advanced. The Cincinnati, building at the Brooklyn Yard, a fine protected cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement, with a speed probably exceeding 20 knots, is expected to be ready for sea by Jan. 1. Her sister ship, the Raleigh, building at the Norfolk Yard, has been delayed by the nondelivery of material, but her official trial is

expected about Jan. 1.

The promise of 1894 also requires a reference to the double-turret monitors. The Terror is about 85 per cent, completed. The Amphitrite is 90 per cent. completed. Next April is fixed for the trial of the Monadnock. The Puritan will follow later, as she will require six months It has lately become public that Eva Mann, after the completion of her armor, but she is the leading figure in the Robert Ray Hamilton | now 82 per cent. finished. All of these impast six months. Her husband is Edward Hil- of the Miantonomoh class, and the Puritan ton, a young Englishman, who keeps a board- much larger, exceeding 6,000 tons displace-The armored sea-going vessels Maine and the late Mr. Hamilton's estate is still pending | Texas are also to be completed by the middle

Two other vessels, whose completion may be hoped for during the coming year, are the Katahdin, building at Bath, and the torpedoboat Ericsson, which is four-fifths completed. Reviewing this list of 15 vessels, exclusive of the Columbia, which may also be assigned to that year, we see that it will make 1894 a memorable epoch in our New Navy. It includes three 10,200-ton battleships, which are declared to be unequaled in their combination of enormous gun-power with the defensive strength furnished by their thick nickel-steel armor; two other battleships, less remarkable, but exceeding 6,300 and 6,600 tons respectively, and welcome additions to the Navy; four heavily-armed monitors, one of them specially important; three swift protected cruisers, of which one will probably be the fastest in our Navy; finally, a Western-built torpedo craft, and a ram that adds a new type to naval con-

Mole St. Nicholas. The important matter of securing Mole St. Nicholas for use by this country as a coaling station will be reopened on the arrival in Haiti of Mr. Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, the new Minister-Resident and Consul-General to that

struction.

Mole St. Nicholas has been a subject of diplomatic negotiation during recent years, and at one time the United States, through its Minister to Haiti, Frederick Douglass, had practically concluded negotiations for its use as a coaling station, when the Haitian Government broke off the arrangements because of the belief that the presence of the two United States war vessels at Port-au-Prince was intended as an intimation that the Haitians would do well to accept the offer of this country. Mr. Smythe will go with instructions to use diplomatic endeavors to secure the desired privileges.

"Look in My Mouth." San Francisco News-Letter.

A good story comes from the Windy City regarding a well-known San Franciscan, who is now a pilgrim to the "center of the universe." Mrs. Dr. Cool went East a short time since as & delegate to the World's Dental Congress at Chtcage. On arriving at her destination she made an early visit to the Fair Grounds, and, as usual with sojourners in that seductive place, found upon leaving that she had spent all her ready cash. On her way back to her hotel, therefore, she stopped at a bank to have a check cashed. As usual, the clerk informed her that she would have to be identified. As Dr. Cool was a stranger in a strange land, she found herself in a dilemma. She presented her card, but that would not do, when a brilliant idea

Flashing a beam from the diamond set in her front teeth upon the clerk, she said:

"Please look in my mouth." "Another one gone crazy," thought the clerk, but he replied with the request, looked astonished, smiled, and paid the check, for on the crown in the dentist's mouth the clerk read the inscription, "L. Cool, 1893." Identity was thus established beyond a question, and Mrs. Cool went on her way rejoicing.

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